(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2617.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1797.

BASLE, *November* 30.

THE Auſtrians having damaged the bridge of Huninguen ſo as to render it impaſſable, great hopes were entertained by the prince of Furſtemberg. He ſummoned general Abatucci to deliver up in the ſpace of a quarter of an hour, the head of the bridge, all the intrenchments, all the batteries, and all the cannon, which were on the right of the Rhine—here is the anſwer which was given.

"Whatever may be the idea you have formed of the critical poſition in which you ſuppoſe I find myſelf, I have the honour to aſſure you that I am ready at any inſtant to convince you of your error.

"This alſo will inform you, that I am as little diſpoſed to accept the ſhameful capitulation you have propoſed."

The country of Baden continues to be ill treated by the Auſtrians, the houſe of the baron de Reizenſtein has been plundered and deſtroyed by them; this is the ſame baron de Reizenſtein, who concluded a peace for his prince, and is ſtill at Paris.

Dec. 1. Yeſterday at five o'clock a ſecond Auſtrian flag of truce, propoſed the ſurrender of the fort of Huninguen, or at leaſt its evacuation, on a promiſe that it ſhould be reſtored at the opening of the campaign, in the ſame ſtate in which it was ſurrendered.—General Abatucci anſwered, "that to obtain the fort it was neceſſary to take it."—when the flag had returned with this anſwer, the artillery of both armies commenced a moſt terrible fire, which is ſtill heard.

At half paſt 9 in the evening they aſſaulted the firſt fort, which is ſeparated from the other by an arm of the Rhine.—All the French garriſon immediately retired into the rear fort. The artillery then ceaſed to play on both ſides, and in its place a fire of muſquetry was ſuſtained which continued an hour after midnight; never was there a more murderous conflict; thoſe of the Auſtrians who were not driven from the fort, periſhed there.

The Auſtrians loſt ten times more than the French. The dead exceed two thouſand. Abatucci received 4 wounds—two with a ſabre, 1 bullet, and a ſtroke with a cannon ball in his ſhoulder.

At this inſtant the cannon are again heard. A courier direct from Vienna paſſed this, yeſterday; he is bound to Paris.

Yeſterday at 11 o'clock at night, the Auſtrians made an attack on the head of the bridge at Huninguen and Iſle du Rhin. The action laſted till 3 o'clock in the morning, with the greateſt obſtinacy. The Imperial troops attempted with the greateſt bravery to ſtorm the intrenchments three ſeveral times, but obſtacles innumerable rendered all their efforts ineffectual. Colonel Geiſler was killed at the commencement of the action. It is expected a new attack will be made this night. The French continue to hold the Iſle, from which they keep up a briſk fire on the Auſtrian batteries. They communicate by a flying bridge with Huninguen.

For three days paſt the Auſtrians have cannonaded with great vivacity from their batteries on the left of the Iſle of the Rhine, and the French bridge of boats. The 28th November, at 4 o'clock, P. M. the bridge was ſeparated by a well directed ſhot, in ſuch manner, that the French who occupied the Iſle found their communication with the fortreſs of Huninguen cut off. This circumſtance excited the attention of our magiſtrates—they judged proper to beat the alarm; all the inhabitants took arms, and the troops ſent to occupy the frontiers. Theſe diſpoſitions have not, however, produced any change to this moment; and more happy than the Venetians, Genoeſe, or other neutrals who have ſeen their territory ſucceſsfully invaded or ravaged, we are not leſs expoſed to a continual inquietude.

ROME, *November* 19.

Our fate is not yet decided; and, ſo far as reſpects to the Holy See, war appears more probable than peace. Citizen Cacault having been appointed by the Directory at Paris, miniſter plenipotentiary to open new negotiations of peace; he wiſhed to preſent himſelf in this character to the pope, who ſent him to the cardinal Buſca, ſecretary of ſtate.

He attended for this purpoſe, but the conference was ſo ſhort, that we are led to ſuppoſe that the preliminary overtures were not conformable to his views; ſince then all attempts have been ſuſpended. Mean-time our court continues with activity its preparations for war. A body of 6,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and 1,000 artillery, will be ready by the firſt of next month.

HAMBURG, *December* 6.

We learn from Stockholm, that colonel Aminoff, an accomplice of Aarmfeldt, the aſſaſſin of the late King, and who was condemned to imprisonment for life, in the fort of Carlſtein, had been granted his liberty.

STRASBURG, *December* 2.

General Deſaix has repulſed the enemy from the village of Kehl, and has already begun to intrench himſelf there.

LEYDEN, *December* 4.

Private advices from Manheim of the 6th inſtant, announce, that according to a report received there that day, the third parallel had been opened by the Auſtrians before Kehl, and that general Deſaix had been repulſed in a ſortie which he had made at the head of ſix thouſand men.

December 11.

Letters and papers from Paris of the 5th of December, announce (but without date and not officially) the taking of Mantua.

The plan of general Buonaparte to attack the corps of general Davidovich and force him to retire into Tyrol, has not failed of being put in execution, as we learn by a letter from Botzen, of November 26, which we may conſider as official, and of which the following is an extract:

"After the victory which general Davidovich obtained on the 17th of this month, near Rivoli, over the French forces under general Vaubois, the enemy was repulſed even to the gates of Peſchiera, and over the Minico; and on the 19th, the corps of Davidovich had effectually paſſed this river. But on this ſame day news was received that general d'Alvinzy had been defeated. Davidovich was then under the neceſſity of falling back as far as Campera. From this place a courier was ſent to general d'Alvinzy; but was intercepted by the enemy, who, of courſe, knew the whole ſtate and ſituation of our forces. In conſequence of this general Buonaparte on the 21ſt, came upon general Davidovich with ſuperior forces and obliged him to retreat again; eſpecially as a column of 4000 French were already maſters of the heights of Peri; the retreat would have been effected without much loſs, had not a battalion of Erbach of 600 men who had loſt the way been made priſoners. The whole loſs amounts to 810 men. The Pont de Pontons near Dolce has been of neceſſity abandoned, and burnt by the enemy."

PARIS, *December* 9.

One of the moſt important diſcuſſions which has of late engaged the legiſlative body, is undoubtedly that relating to the law of the third of Brumaire, by which the relations of emigrants are excluded from all public functions whatſoever. There are two opinions directly oppoſite; one for the ſtrict and unqualified adherence to that law, as indiſpenſably neceſſary to the preſervation of a republican form—the other for its entire abrogation, as being contrary to the conſtitution and to the rights of citizens; the council of five hundred has adopted a medium between the two opinions.

General Buonaparte to Citeyenne Muiron.

"Muiron died at my ſide immediately, at the battle of Arcole. You have loſt a huſband who was dear; I have loſt a friend to whom I had long been attached: But the country has loſt more than we, by loſing an officer, equally diſtinguiſhed by his talents, as by his ſingular courage. If I can render any ſervice to you, or your children, I requeſt you to repoſe entire confidence in me.

"BUONAPARTE."

Letter from general Buonaparte to general Clark.

Verona, Nov. 19.

"Your nephew Elliott was ſlain in the field of battle at Arcole. This young man had become well acquainted with arms; he often marched at the head of the columns; he would have been hereafter a valuable officer. He died with glory, facing the enemy, and did not ſuffer one inſtant. Who would not envy ſuch a death? Who is there that contemplating the changes of life, would not claim the privilege of quitting this worthleſs world in ſuch a manner? Who among us has not an hundred times lamented that he had not thus got out of the reach of calumny, of envy, and of all the hateful paſſions which ſeem almoſt excluſively to direct the conduct of mankind?"

Letter from general Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Verona, 4th Frimaire, (24th Nov.)

I have informed you, citizens directors, by my laſt letter, that general Vaubois had been obliged to abandon the poſt of Rivoli, and that the enemy had already arrived at Caſtelnova.

I improved the rout of the enemy at Arcole, by cauſing the diviſion of general Maſſena immediately to repaſs the Adige, who effected a junction at Villa Franca with general Vaubois, and united, they marched to Caſtelnova, the 1ſt Frimaire, (Nov. 21) whilſt the diviſion of general Angereau aſcended the heights of St. Anne, to croſs the valley of Adige to Dolce, and by this means to cut off the retreat of the enemy. General Joubert, commanding the advanced guard of the diviſions of general Maſſena, and general Vaubois united, attacked the enemy upon the heights of Campera; after a ſlight action, we overtook and ſurrounded a corps of the enemy's rear guard, and made 1200 priſoners, among which is the colonel of the regiment of d'Erbach. A body of 3 or 400 men attempting to ſave themſelves were drowned in the Adige. We did not content ourſelves with retaking Rivoli and Corona—we purſued the enemy to Preſano. Angereau in the mean time had engaged a body of the enemy in the heights of St. Anne, and diſperſed it—he made 300 priſoners, was arrived at Dolce, burnt two equipages of pontoons on Laqueta, and took ſome baggage.

General Wurmſer made a ſally from Mantua yeſterday at 7 o'clock, A. M—General Kilmaine made him return as uſual, with greater ſpeed than he came out, with the loſs of 200 priſoners, an howitzer and two pieces of cannon. Wurmſer commanded this ſally in perſon. "This is the third time (gen. Kilmaine writes me) that Wurmſer has attempted a ſortie, and always with as little ſucceſs." Wurmſer is ſucceſsful only in the journals, which the enemies of the republic fabricate at Paris.

BUONAPARTE.

BASSETERRE, (*St. Kitt's*) *December* 27.

A ſchooner arrived here this day from Martinique, by which we learn that five ſail of the line ſailed from Fort Royal on Saturday laſt to attack Trinidada.

Jan. 3. On Thurſday laſt his majeſty's ſhip Vengeance brought in a large ſhip under American colours, from the Iſle of France with a valuable cargo. She was taken off Guadaloupe.

Same day his majeſty's ſhip Lapwing brought in a French privateer ſchooner mounting 4 carriage guns, and had on board 63 men. She was taken near Montſerrat.

January 27.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated Jan. 23.

"The Comet fire ſhip is come expreſs from admiral Jervis, who was obliged to quit the Mediterranean, the Spaniſh fleet being too numerous for him, and in coming out, off Algiers, experienced a ſevere gale of wind; three of his line of battle ſhips got on ſhore, one of them the Courageux was loſt, and the greater part of her crew got to Gibraltar. He expected to have found admiral Mann, but he had proceeded as convoy to a rich fleet for England a few days before. Admiral Jervis is gone to Liſbon, and diſpatched the Comet to adviſe admiral Harvey, that 7 Spaniſh line of battle ſhips had proceeded to the weſtward."

Jan 31. We are informed that about 160 privateers from 2 to 6 guns, ſail out of Guadaloupe, and daily carry in valuable Engliſh and American veſſels; the maſters and crews of the latter are impriſoned as well as thoſe of the former.

It is ſaid that in the ſpace of one month Engliſh goods to the amount of 160,000l. ſterling have been ſold at Guadaloupe.

A court of vice-admiralty was this day held before the worſhipful Robert Thompſon, judge of the ſaid court, for the trial of the ſhip Grand Turk, captured by his majeſty's ſhip Vengeance, captain Ruſſel. The trial was not over when this paper went to preſs.

ST. JOHN'S, (*Antigua*) *January* 24.

We truſt our admiral will ſee the neceſſity of affording protection to American veſſels coming to and returning from our iſlands, by ſending our cruiſers for that purpoſe. The great diſtreſs we are in for want of proviſions and grain calls for ſuch a meaſure, and when it is conſidered that our enemies in Guadaloupe can now be ſupplied only by captures of Americans, it becomes incumbent on our naval officers to exert themſelves to prevent it: they will be anſwering the end for which they were ſent out, and render themſelves the objects of our warmeſt gratitude.

NEW-YORK, *March* 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Pierre's, Martinique, to his friend in this city dated February 1.

"A powerful force is daily expected here; at Fort Royal all manner of warlike ſtores and proviſions are already embarked on board tranſports and ſhips of war, and the troops in all the iſlands are under orders to hold themſelves ready on the ſhorteſt notice. Laſt week arrived at Barbadoes, four tranſports, with one thouſand of Dillon's brigade; one ſloop of war, and a 44 armed en flute, but where they are all going we know not.

N. B. A Spaniſh prize ſhip brought into Barbadoes a cargo of dollars."

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 25.

From the LEYDEN GAZETTE of the 16th December.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, December 6.

"The day before yeſterday arrived here a courier from the count Taunzien, miniſter of the king at Pe-

tersburg: he has brought the important news of the death of the empress of Russia.

"The princess appearing in perfect health, after rising very early in the morning of the 17th November, had entered her cabinet; she was there surprised with an apoplectic attack; every remedy was applied but without effect; she expired towards evening. The grand duke her son, was not at the moment in Petersburg, at his arrival there, he was received with great demonstrations of attachment on the part of the people, and was proclaimed emperor immediately after the death of his mother. The letter goes on to state, after mentioning that Catharine II. was born May 2, 1729, and consequently that she was in the 67th year of her age, that her only son and successor Paul Petrowitz was born October 1, 1754, and has at present two sons and three daughters by a second marriage with Maria Federowna, princess of Wurtemberg Stutgard, and that the new emperor had confirmed in his post, at the head of the department for foreign affairs, the vice-chancellor, count Ostermann."

A letter from Buonaparte, dated at Verona, November 24, states, that on the 23d a sortie was made by the garrison of Mantua, at 7 o'clock in the morning. General Kilmaine obliged the Austrians to retire with the loss of 200 men, a howitz, and two pieces of cannon. General Wurmser commanded in person. This is the third sortie that has been made.

February 28.

From Verona, November 14.

A part of the Lombard legion, under citizen Vaudom, levied for the French service, has arrived here from Milan, they have caps on which are written the words "Regeneration, Liberty, Conquer or Die." They are mostly young men who have yet to accustom themselves to the fatigues of military life.

From the Leyden Gazette of December 9.

Extract from Paris news-papers of December 1.

"The Directory have by a decree, charged the minister of Police, to communicate to the citizen *Reybaz*, ci devant minister plenipotentiary from the republic of Geneva, an order to quit Paris in 24 hours and in case of refusal to employ force. We are assured the decree offers no reasons.—Some time since the minister of foreign relations, signified to the envoy from the duke of Modena, that the armistice with the duke was broken, and that his presence here was no longer necessary.

From the Leyden Gazette of December 6.

The labour of the Batavian National Assembly, upon the plan of the constitution which was adopted as a guide in their deliberations, was not entered upon till they had previously resolved upon absolute unity as the basis; which did not make a part of the plan. After many preliminary debates and incidental questions, it has been resolved, in the sitting of the 2d of this month by a majority of 73 against 33, as follows, "The proposition of citizen Hartog, made to this assembly yesterday being debated on, Resolved, that "the plan for a constitution which shall be presented "to the Batavian people, shall have for its basis, the "unity and indivisibility of the whole Batavian people, in order that the said nation both with respect "to its foreign relations and its interior, may be put "under one and the same supreme government; and "moreover there shall be appointed on Monday next, "a committee of 7 members of this assembly to agree "on a plan of making satisfactory arrangements concerning the old debts, which shall be founded on "common and reciprocal interests."

From the (N. York) MINERVA, of February 24.

The following important arret, received by captain Gibaut, from Guadaloupe, is just handed us in the original French, and we translate it for the Minerva, without delay.

EQUALITY. LIBERTY.

ARRET.

The special agents of the Executive Directory in the West-Indies—

Considering that the ports of the islands, at the windward and leeward, as well as those of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, delivered up to the English, occupied and defended by the emigrants, are in a state of permanent siege, and ought not to enjoy the same advantages as the ports of the different English colonies, possessed by that power before the war, and by other title—

Considering it to be contrary to every principle to treat a horde of rebels, without country, without government or a flag, with the same regard which civilized nations observe among themselves during war—

Considering that by authentic acts in our possession, it is proved that divers places of the colonies delivered to the English by the French and Dutch rebels, belong not to the British government, more than La Vendee, in which the English ministry had also their mercenary troops, regiments in their pay, wearing the same uniform as the troops of the king of England—

Considering that by virtue of the second article of the treaty of alliance concluded at Paris, February 6th, 1778, between the United States and France, the former power engages to defend the possessions in America in case of war, and the government and commerce of the United States have strangely abused the forbearance of the French republic, in turning to her detriment the favours which had been accorded to them, of entering and trading in all the ports of the French colonies—

By permitting for a longer time neutral vessels to carry provisions of war and of subsistence, to men evidently in a state of rebellion, we should be the means of prolonging civil war, the calamities and the crimes which proceed therefrom—order as follow:

Article 1. The ships of the republic and French privateers are authorised to take and conduct into the ports of the republic, neutral vessels destined for the windward and leeward islands of America, delivered up to the English, occupied and defended by the emigrants.

These ports are, Martinique, St. Lucia, Tobago, Demerara, Berbice, Essequibo; and at the leeward, Port-au-Prince, St. Mark's, l'Archayes and Jeremie.

Art. 2. Every armed vessel, having a commission from either of those ports, shall be reputed a pirate, and the crews adjudged and punished as such.

Art. 3. The vessels and cargoes, described in the first and second articles, are declared good prize, and shall be sold for the benefit of the captors.

Art. 4. Every vessel taken which shall be *cleared out to the West-Indies generally*, is comprehended in the first and second article.

Art. 5. The order of last Nivose 4th, in pursuance of the decree of the Executive Directory of the 14th Messidor, 4th year, shall be executed till further orders, in every particular not contravening this ordinance.

This order shall be printed, transcribed into the register of the criminal tribunal and of commerce, sent to all the ports of the French colonies, read, published, and posted up whenever it may be necessary.

It shall be notified officially to the neutral governments of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. Bartholomew's

Enjoining on the criminal tribunal and of commerce in Guadaloupe, their delegates in the different French colonies and otherwhere, on the admiral commandant on the West-India station, and on the chief of the administration, strictly to execute this arret, each in his respective department.

Done at Bassaterre, Guadaloupe, the 13th Pluviose, 5th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) VICTOR HUGHES, and LEBAS.

March 3.

Yesterday arrived in this city from his residence in Virginia, Thomas Jefferson, vice-president elect of the United States. The company of artillery under the immediate orders of capt. Shaw, welcomed that tried patriot with a discharge of 16 rounds from two 12 pounders; a flag was displayed from the park of artillery bearing the device, "Jefferson, the friend of the people,"

The senate of the United States have received a notification from the president, convening them to meet on Saturday next.

Annapolis, March 9.

By a document, laid before congress on the 2d inst. it appears that returns from the officers required by law to state the number of seamen registered, and impressed by the belligerent powers, have been comparatively few, and imperfect; the following is an abstract of the numbers impressed so far as yet known officially;

16 who are called citizens of the United States:
8 citizens of Massachusetts.
6 ditto Rhode Island.
2 ditto New-York.
4 ditto Pennsylvania.
2 ditto Delaware.
3 ditto Maryland.
1 ditto Virginia.

Citizens 42
12 British subjects.
26 foreigners of other countries than Great-Britain.
27 whose country is unknown.

In all 107 exclusive of 34 Irish passengers.

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY.

Morgan Brown, of Tennessee, collector and inspector, for that district.
John M'Nairy, of do. district judge.
Thomas Gray, of do. attorney of that district.
Robert Hays, of do. marshal of do.
Richard Rogers, of New-York, naval officer of that port.
Matthias F. Sawyer, of North-Carolina, inspector and surveyor, of Pasquotank river bridge.
Isaac Cox Barnet, of New-Jersey, consul for the United States at the port of Brest, in France.
Elias Bachman, consul for the United States at Gottenburg, in Sweden.
Francis Childs, of New-York, consul at Genoa.
Conrad Frederick Wagner, consul at Trieste.
William Vans Murray, to be minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Batavia.

A London Barber resigned his business when the hair powder tax first made its appearance. He examined his books, and formed an estimate of the labours of his life. The following is his calculation:—

"1. I have shaved in thirty years, about 1000 acres of chin.

"2. I have covered the naked craniums of 8000 people.

"3. I have, like a Samsonian hero, slain my tens of thousands, with my comb, my nails and precipitate.

"That block, which stands, on yon neglected corner, I venerate, and adore, because of the intellectual similitude it bears to some of my intelligent customers. It is my household god—Like the gilded mace in the house of lords, my business was at a stand in its absence. When I die it belongs to parliament: It is a legacy to them in my will.—The mace is nearly worn out: This, I am persuaded, is an excellent substitute!

"My razors I give to William Pitt, to cut the throats of Frenchmen. He knows their worth;—Ottet have they moved over the minister's chin. Burke—aye Edmund Burke—and the confederacy of exterminators, may make considerable head-way, against the long bearded army of France, with these favourite tools. My, God! what a troop of cavalry!—how formidable!—How irresistible!—Brandishing 500 chosen razors, and moving on, conquering, and to conquer.

"My combs, my fine teeth combs, I bequeath to the people of England—In poverty, and in rage. Hard driven nation! wretched people! use what I give you, lest you be devoured alive."

Army of the Rhine and Mosselle.

The general in chief to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Schillkin, 13 Frimaire, December 3.

Citizens Directors,

In the night of the 10th and 11th of this month (29th Nov. to 1st Dec.) the enemy attempted to carry by assault the tete-du pont of Huningen. About 11 o'clock at night, three columns advanced upon the front and the salient of the half moon precipitated themselves upon it, forced the gates, and escaladed the work which our troops were obliged to abandon; and retreated to a horn wook which the enemy forthwith attempted. The general Abatucci, who defended the gates of this work rendered their efforts abortive; and perceiving that the fire which he made from the horn work upon the half moon was not sufficient to drive the enemy thence, who attempted on the contrary, to establish himself there, that brave general determined upon a sortie in order to expel them thence; which was executed with a courage above all eulogy—Our brave soldiers charged the enemy with an intrepidity of which there are few examples, and at length succeeded in dislodging them from all the works, which they left covered with the dead —The pursuit would have been still more murderous, had it not been for the wound received by general Abatucci; it is severe, but hopes are entertained that it will not be dangerous. The chief of brigade Vigne has likewise been wounded in this bloody affair. We have made 100 prisoners of the enemy; but their loss in killed and wounded amount to 1800 or 2000 men. His right column has violated the Swiss territory; our ambassador has made his remonstrances on this subject. The general Ferino, who gives the account of these events, passes the highest eulogiums on the bravery of the troops. The 3d of light infantry, the 89th and 56th demi brigade of the line, were charged with the defence of the tete-du pont, of Huninguen, and relieved one another alternately. These 3 corps have in a particular manner distinguished themselves during the whole course of the campaign. The chief of brigade Caffagne, the chief of brigade Morel, the captain Foir, of the light artillery, and his company, (who, not being able to fire their pieces, discharged their howitzers and rolled them into the ditches filled with enemies) the chief of battalion du Genie, Polrevin, the adjutant Sorbier and aid-de-camp Abatucci, are particularly distinguished. Many other officers have also given great proofs of bravery: I shall let you know of them, when the particulars are communicated to me.

Health and Respect,

(Signed) MOREAU.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. II.

To the INSPECTOR.

"I was much pleased, Mr. Inspector, at the appearance of the first number of your paper, and entertain a lively hope that it will contribute to the ends which you propose. As one of the public to whom you address yourself, I must confess, that the offer to receive communications through the medium of the printer, is the principal thing that gives your performance excellence in my eyes; as I hope, through that channel, to become an acquaintance and assistant. An anxious wish to be personally known to you must plead my excuse for addressing you at so early a period of your publication. I have no expectation, Sir, that this voluntary offer of services on my part, unattended with any other advantages, will be a sufficient inducement to receive me in the character in which alone I can consent to be recognized, but am confident that the substantial reasons, which I shall advance, will recommend me to your acquaintance and a confidential participation of your undertaking.

"Upon reading your first number I cast my eyes round the whole circle of my fashionable acquaintance, but in vain, to discover the inquisitive eye of the Inspector; for although nature has not distinguished you by any particular marks, nor you rendered yourself conspicuous by any whimsical singularity, I am sure a man of your speculative disposition could not long elude my penetration, did we often meet in the same company. I therefore conclude, Sir, that you are of that class of citizens which we men of fashion term the *second sit*. Now, Sir, if this conjecture be just, the scope of your observation must be very circumscribed, your situation precluding you from contemplating the sublime virtues and splendid talents of those, whom smiling fortune has elevated so much above you, nor can you with any degree of accuracy expose their vices, or ridicule their follies. My situation in life puts every thing of this kind fully in my power; of which you, no doubt, will form a proper estimate.

"The second reason I shall urge is, that I am a gentleman of easy fortune, not that I possess an ample independence, but have money enough at present to keep me above any of those laborious occupations and professions which cloud the understanding, check the flights of imagination, and benumb those finer feelings of the soul, which are so absolutely necessary to com-

plete the character of the accomplished gentleman. With my figure and advantages I can, when I am weary of a single life, or the reduced state of my finances makes it necessary, marry a lady of fortune, who will, no doubt, be happy to barter her money for so finished a gentleman. This, Mr. Inspector, you may imagine is the effusion of vanity, but on the honour of a gentleman it is literally true. But if it want any confirmation, the daily attentions I receive from the most distinguished personages, and above all, the caresses of the fair sex, must convince the scepticism of the most determined unbeliever, that my qualifications are by no means over-rated. Besides, Sir, I am a member of a club of young gentlemen of rank and fashion, who, above the drudgery of business, or indeed of thought, enjoy such pleasures as reason and reflection can never give, but flow from ample fortunes, generous souls, and fervid imaginations. I could give you an entertaining history of this institution were it necessary; it is sufficient to say, that *amusement* is its object, and we have wisely enacted that no member shall introduce any subject which may lead to political discussions, or interrupt our mirth by uninteresting argument. We confine ourselves wholly to events of the day, and anecdotes which we have heard or read. I was so delighted at our last meeting at a story told by Jack Supple that I cannot forbear repeating it, though not apposite to my present design. "When I was in England, says Jack, excuse me, my dear fellows, for speaking of myself, but when I was in England, says he, after having spent a winter most charmingly in London, having at that time *a good run* of cash, as well as my memory serves it was about the last of March, lord Staplefoot sent me a card to sup; I found, as you may suppose, a brilliant circle at my lord's. Among others there was the duke of Everplay, lord Lovebottle, Sir Harry Wagjoke and Billy Gamble; after the covers were removed and the bottle began to circulate freely, "Jack," says his lordship, "the fiddle of your heart,"—the marchioness of Pelport," says I, "my lord;"—Jack, says his lordship, your mentioning a French lady reminds me of my mistress who went to Paris last week. Suppose you and I cross the channel to-morrow—you may visit your toast; and I my mistress—and we'll be back to the York races. Done, damme, says I—agreed, says he—we'll be off at sunrise. Sir Harry seeing we were in earnest, notwithstanding an engagement at his country seat two days after, said nothing, but slily tip'd the wink to lord Lovebottle—he plied us closely—made the bottle fly—Damme, says he, as you go to-morrow we'll teach you to drink burgundy when you get to France. Lord Staplefoot, though a hearty fellow, could not stand it—at four in the morning he fell from his chair—I was not sober—we were both put to bed, and did not rise till six next evening. He forgot his mistress, and I my toast."

"This, Mr. Inspector, is one of the numerous anecdotes with which our club is constantly entertained, and which my situation will enable me to communicate to you for the amusement of the public. Add to this, that I am intimate, as I before observed, with all the ladies and gentlemen of fashion, and nothing concerns them but what I am acquainted with. I know, of my own knowledge, all the scandal of the town from the year eighty-five down to the present time, and if you wish to know secret histories before that period, I am particularly intimate with Mrs. Teltale, who is perfectly acquainted with all private affairs during the administration of governor Eden.

"Having thus exhibited my claims to your confidence I must now come to the point and tell you my object, which is simply this, to obtain employment, not unbecoming a gentleman, for the many vacant hours which hang heavy on my hands. For, although I am engaged every evening in parties, yet I have a large portion of time which I would willingly devote to your service. From nine to twelve I have nothing to do; and during this time I could be collecting useful materials for your paper, and from the many advantages I possess, think you will find my labours not unprofitable. But a preliminary article in our agreement must be, information who you are. For I cannot think of your palming my useful knowledge upon the world without making proper acknowledgments; and shall further expect that my advice will be taken on all matters of importance which relate to your publication.

LEWIS LOVEFAIR."

This speedy publication of Mr. Lovefair's favour, will convince him that the Inspector has formed a proper estimate of those "splendid talents," on which, he himself, seems to have set no trifling value. But notwithstanding I feel myself much flattered by the early attention of so conspicuous a character, and am highly sensible of the advantages which might be derived from an assistant in so eligible a situation, yet there are insurable objections to a closer intimacy than at present subsists. Indeed the very ardour with which Mr. L. solicits my acquaintance, is one strong reason why I should deny it, for on *inspecting* the characters of men I have almost always found, that those who enter on any undertaking with the most precipitancy, are generally the first to become cool and negligent. Besides, the exquisite relish which Mr. L. discovers for the *dashing* tales of his societé d'esprit disqualifies him for the office of a sober Inspector.

Mr. L. must have entirely mistaken the object of my publication to suppose that I should consider as a powerful recommendation his extensive knowledge of what passes in the world of scandal; and a little imprudently hints that my knowledge in this particular must be much circumscribed, because I move in an inferior sphere!—

But had I designed my paper as the vehicle of scandal, my friend Mr. L. certainly intended to smother me at once, by not only loading me with that of the present, but by heaping upon me the inexhaustible stores of Mrs. Teltale's budget. But Mr. L. ought surely to have recollected that in no instance is it more true that "sufficient to the day are the evils thereof."

Having thus rectified Mr. L.'s mistake, I must assure him that I shall pay proper attention to his communications as a *correspondent*, and give him my honour that I will never attempt to filch a single leaf of laurel from his brow, which his "splendid talents" may acquire, by endeavouring to palm it upon the public as my own. G.

Valuable property for sale for Cash, or exchanged for property in the Federal City.

On the second Thursday of May next will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, if not sold at PRIVATE SALE before that day,

ALL that valuable PROPERTY, situated on BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, in the city of Annapolis, containing one acre and an half, the whole is laid out in three separate lots, one in the tenure of WILLIAM COOKE, Esq; a large brick building, handsomely situated, with every convenience and improvement, suitable for any gentleman; the adjoining brick building, now in the possession of Mr. FOWLER, with conveniences and improvements; five framed houses, with gardens, now in the possession of different tenants; the whole rents for two hundred and ten pounds per annum. This property is under lease for ninety-nine years, and the unexpired term has yet to run fifty-one years. This property will be sold, to accommodate the purchaser, either in separate lots, or the whole. Also a tract of LAND, containing four hundred acres, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. EPHRAIM DUVALL, lying in Anne-Arundel county, extending from the river Severn to the river Magothy, within five miles of the city of Annapolis, and twenty-five from Baltimore-town; on this land is an excellent dwelling-house, kitchen, and other out houses, a large orchard of choice fruit; this land lies in a healthy situation, and very convenient to oysters, crabs, and a great variety of fish and wild fowl in their respective seasons. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as any one inclined to purchase would doubtless wish to view the same. The title to this land is indisputable, and on the purchase money being paid a conveyance in fee-simple will be immediately given. The terms of sale will be known by applying to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

The subscriber has several thousand acres of land, in the state of Virginia, lying on the waters of the Great Kenhawa, near that valuable tract of the late President, which he will exchange for property in the Federal City. W. W.

March 8, 1797.

Beard's Habitation, January 1, 1797.

THE PARTNERSHIP of MATTHEW and JOHN BEARD was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of December last, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to John Beard, who is authorised to receive all monies due, either on bond, note, or open account, and give proper discharges for the same. Should this notice not be attended to, compulsory steps must be taken on, as they may be enabled to satisfy the claims against them.

M. BEARD,
JOHN BEARD.

In CHANCERY, March 4, 1797.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of THOMAS GASSAWAY, of Allegany county, praying the benefit of the act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Thomas Gassaway is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Gassaway, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Gassaway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, during the present month, in the Maryland Gazette, give notice to his creditors to appear at the chancery office, at one o'clock, on the 26th day of April next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Gassaway then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, for Cash or Credit, LEASED or RENTED,

THE PLANTATION lately occupied by Mrs. DOVE, commonly known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY. For terms apply to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

West river, February 6, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from Queen-Anne, on Patuxent river, on the 22d of February last, a negro man named JAMES, twenty four years of age, about five feet four or five inches high; he was seen in the city of Annapolis a few days after he made his escape, and it is probable he will go on to Baltimore-town; his cloathing were a short white cotton jacket, thickset breeches, yarn stockings, and coarse shoes; it is supposed he has a variety of cloathing, as he is well known in Annapolis, where he has connexions who have no doubt furnished him; he is a pleasant fellow, and capable of making a very good servant. Whoever will secure the said negro in any gaol, (if not convenient to bring him home) and give me notice thereof, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

March 7, 1797. tf

For SALE,

To the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 20th day of April next, on the premises.

THE subscriber having laid out 331 acres of land into twenty lots, at and adjoining the place called and known by the name of the POPLAR SPRINGS, in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Frederick-town running through the said land, ten lots are laid on each side thereof, containing from 10 to 25 acres each. As upwards of two thirds of this land is well wooded, each lot will have a proportion; there are several fine springs and streams running through it, and its central situation between the city of Baltimore and Frederick-town makes it an eligible place for improvement, and is at this time a very public place; some fine meadow may be made on several of those lots, and convenient places for erecting distilleries. The healthy situation of this place, and many local advantages it possesses, renders it unnecessary to give a more particular description at this time. Plots of the whole may be seen at the Poplar Springs. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known (which will be advantageous) and attendance given, by

SAMUEL GODMAN.

March 1, 1797.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on the second Tuesday of March next,

THE HOUSE and LOT, formerly the store house of J. DICK and STEWART, late the property of J. Dick, deceased. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES M'CULLOCH, } J. Dick.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th day of October last, a negro woman named POLLY, but passes by the name of POLLY BUTLER, about twenty-two years old, well grown, and has a pleasant countenance; had on when she went away a white muslin jacket and petticoat, and a coarse wool hat; she has been seen in Annapolis; has a pass, which reads thus, "Permit the bearer Polly to pass and repass, in order to provide herself a matter," signed by "William Tawneyhill." Any person taking up said negro, on securing her in gaol, so that I get her again, shall receive TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

ADAM YOUNG.

Montgomery county.

Will be landed to-morrow from on board the brig WILLIAM, from MALAGA, and to be sold cheap, wholesale, or by the box or package, at the store of

JOHN RANDALL.

Lemons in boxes.
Oranges, ditto.
Figs, ditto.
Bloom, Sun, Muscatel, and Lexia raisins in boxes and jars.
Green grapes in jars.
Soft shell'd almonds in frails and baskets.

Annapolis, 5th January, 1797.

FROM the many trespasses (almost daily committed) on Primrose Hill, and the subscriber's plantation over Severn, he is obliged to forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on either place, as he is determined to put the law in force against any one so offending.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 2, 1797.

WANTED,

A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers. tf

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CAME to the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, a black and white BULL, about three years old, and a black HEIFER, of the same age, neither of them marked. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BARBARA MAGRUDER.

January 7, 1797.

THE subscriber will sell a number of young NEGROES, for CASH, or upon a SHORT CREDIT, on giving bond with good security.

C. STEUART.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tueſday the fourteenth day of March next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes,

A TRACT of LAND, called CHELSEA, lying in Prince-George's county, the property of Mr. HUMPHREY BELT; this tract contains by eſtimation eight hundred acres, but will probably on a ſurvey be found to contain more. A plot of the land will be prepared, and it will, if neceſſary, be divided into two or more tenements. This land is ſituated in the foreſt of Prince-George's county, near the Brick Church; it is diſtant about ſeven miles from Queen-Anne, five from Upper-Marlborough, and eleven from the city of Waſhington; it lies nearly in a ſquare, is extremely level, and the ſoil is of the firſt quality, well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, Indian corn, and ſmall grain; there is a conſiderable quantity of meadow ground, and a ſufficiency of timber; the improvements are valuable, conſiſting of a comfortable dwelling-houſe, with out houſes, and ſeveral tobacco houſes, and other buildings, ſuitable for a plantation, and there are on one extremity of the land a ſmaller dwelling, with out houſes. A more particular deſcription is not deemed neceſſary, as thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe this valuable eſtate, or any part of it, will have an opportunity of viewing it before the ſale. The terms of ſale are as follow: the purchaſer or purchaſers of the whole or of any parcel muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity, to the ſubſcriber, as truſtee, for paying one half the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within nine months, and the reſidue within fifteen months from the time of ſale; and on the ratification of the ſale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchaſe money, the right, title, intereſt, and eſtate of the ſaid Humphrey Belt, and of the mortgagees, will be conveyed as directed by the decree.

WILLIAM KILTY, Truſtee.

February 22, 1797.

In purſuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of this State, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the fourth Monday in March next, at the houſe of JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, in Chaptico,

THE ſeveral following tracts or parcels of LAND, late the property of TOWNSEND EDEN, deceaſed, and lying in Saint-Mary's county, viz. PARTNERSHIP, three ſeparate parts of BASHFORD MANOR, part thereof on the river Wiccomico, the reſidue commands a view of Patowmack river, and not more than one mile from navigation, in the whole containing upwards of 1000 acres; COLE'S ADVENTURE, part of NEALE'S LOT RESURVEYED, and WOLF HOLES, on this tract is an elegant brick dwelling-houſe; theſe lands are handſomely and well improved, moſt of them of excellent quality, and will rent, or may be cultivated, to great profit and advantage. They will be ſold on the following terms: The purchaſer to give bond, with ſecurity, to pay one half the purchaſe money, and intereſt, within one year from the time of ſale, and the reſidue of the principal, and intereſt thereon, within two years from the time of ſale, to be ratified and approved by the chancellor; and conveyances, in fee-ſimple, for the ſaid property, for all the eſtate, right, title and intereſt, in ſaid lands, which was in Townſend Eden, and now in James Eden, an infant, which hath deſcended to him from Townſend Eden his father, will be made to the reſpective purchaſers, on payment of the purchaſe money; and not before. A more particular deſcription of the ſeveral lands, with their reſpective advantages and incumbrances, will be detailed at the time and place of ſale. They will admit of diviſion into ſmall compact farms, and will be divided and laid off to ſuit purchaſers. The ſubſcriber will ſhew the ſaid lands, at any time, to any perſon diſpoſed to become a purchaſer.

RICHARD BOND, Truſtee for ſale of ſaid lands.

February 14, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty ſeven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is ſituate between two and three miles from this city. There are ſeveral very beautiful ſituations and proſpects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overſeer's houſe, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has alſo ſeveral ſprings of excellent water. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Wedneſday the 18th January, from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Beard's Point warehouſe, on South river, a negro woman named MOLL, five feet ſix or eight inches high, about thirty-three years of age, of a yellowiſh complexion; ſhe carried with her a dark calico gown, a light calico jacket, a green cotton ditto, a red quilted petticoat, a white corded dimity ditto, a country cloth ditto, with ſundry other cloaths unknown; ſhe has attended the Annapolis market for two years paſt, and alſo the Methodiſt meetings, and at the quarterly meetings near White Hall; ſhe may be harboured with her ſon, who major Snowden lately bought of Mrs. Margaret Smith, on White Hall. The above reward will be paid, if ſhe is lodged in any gaol, ſo that the owner may get her again, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All perſons are forbid harbouring or carrying off ſaid negro woman at their peril.

To be SOLD, on or before the 10th of April next, about two miles from the city of Annapolis,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 686 acres, with a commodious brick dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, a new brick kitchen adjoining, all in good repair; alſo a new ſtable, with other convenient out houſes and an excellent garden, containing a choice collection of fruit trees, &c. &c. Great part of the ſaid land is well timbered and lies convenient to the town. There are two tenements, one of them ſituated on a hill about one mile from the city, commanding a beautiful proſpect, and would anſwer to be ſold ſeparate from the other dwelling, with any number of acres that may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any one inclinable to treat for the ſaid plantation may be made acquainted with the terms of ſale, by applying to Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, Baltimore, or to

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primroſe Hill, near Annapolis, January 3, 1797.

N. B. If deſired immediate poſſeſſion will be given, with an indiſputable title.

Lands for Sale.

The ſubſcriber having a number of ſmall tracts, lying in different counties in this ſtate, will ſell the following; the following deſcription and notice is given, in order that the perſons to whom they adjoin may be accommodated with the preference, viz.

A TRACT called Five-pond Ridge, containing 67½ acres, lying on a branch which empties into Wicomico river.—A tract called Macom's Ridge, containing 77¾ acres, lying on Dividing Creek.—A tract called Retirement, containing 167 acres, lying on Jumping Branch and on the road leading from Snow Hill to Salisbury.—A tract called Hardſhip, containing 78 acres, lying and adjoining the Delaware ſtate line, at the five mile ſtone, and near the meeting-houſe. The above all lay in Worceſter county.

The following tracts in Caroline county, viz.

A tract called Fowler's Plain Dealing Secured, containing 50¾ acres, lying on the eaſt ſide of Great Choptank river.—A tract called Barren Hill Secured, containing 36¾ acres, lying on the eaſt ſide of Great Choptank river, and contiguous to the laſt mentioned.—A tract called Recovery Secured, containing 113¾ acres, adjoining a tract called Boon's Park.

In Dorcheſter county, viz.

A tract called Godman's Advantage, containing 41½ acres, adjoining a tract called the Savanna.—A tract called Beard's Addition, containing 24 acres, adjoining and binding on Jack's Creek.

In Talbot county, viz.

A tract called the Neglect, containing 17¾ acres, lying on the road from Eaſton to Centreville and on Noble's Northern Branch.

In Harford county, viz.

A tract called Bond's Neglect, containing 19 acres, adjoining Gibſon's Ridge and Gillingham.—A tract called Taylor's Miſtake, containing 17 acres, adjoining Fool's Refuſe and Norris's Venture.—A tract called Silver Hills Secured, containing 56 acres, adjoining a tract called Profit.—A tract called Oblong, containing 12 acres, adjoining a tract called Frenchman's Repoſe.—A tract called Leonard's Diſappointment, containing 10 acres, lying and bounding on Bow Creek.—A tract called St. George's Neighbour, containing 38 acres, adjoining Farmer's Delight and Howard's Foreſt.—A tract called Timber Grove, containing 42 acres, lying on a branch of Lodwick's Creek.—A tract called Orchard and Spring Reſeated, containing 15½ acres, near Belle-Air, and adjoining a tract called Gravelly Bottom.—A tract called Webſter's Neglect, containing 47 acres, adjoining Matthew's Neighbour Reſurveyed and Howard's Foreſt.

In Waſhington county, viz.

Several ſmall tracts in the neighbourhood of Hagerſtown, containing 136¼ acres.

In Allegany county, viz.

Sundry tracts containing in the whole 51,695 acres.

In Anne-Arundel county, viz.

A tract, called the Patapſco Mill Seat, containing 116 acres, adjoining general Ridgely's mill, on Patapſco. Should the laſt mentioned tract not be ſold at private ſale, on or before the 10th day of January next, it will then be offered at public ſale, at Meſſrs. Yates and Campbell's vendue ſtore.

Alſo—ſundry tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, which will be more particularly deſcribed before that day. For any part, or the whole of the above-mentioned property, 6 per cent. 3 per cent. or deferred ſtock of the United States, ſtock in either of the banks in Maryland, Morris and Nicholſon's paper, or bonds with approved ſecurity, with intereſt at one, two, and three years, will be received. Any perſon deſirous of treating for thoſe lands, will make application to the ſubſcriber, living at Annapolis, where a more full deſcription can be given, and good titles made, on payment being made, or ſatisfactorily ſecured to be paid.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

Annapolis, November 22, 1796.

For SALE,

Two Likely Young NEGRO WOMEN, who have been brought up in the houſe, one a good Cook, Waſher and Ironer, the other a good Waſher and Ironer. Inquire at the Printing-Office.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, January 5, 1797.

ORDERED, That the reſolutions paſſed by the general aſſembly, at their laſt ſeſſion, reſpecting certificates and bills of credit, be publiſhed eight weeks ſucceſſively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town and Eaſton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DECEMBER 27, 1796.

1ſt. RESOLVED, That the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore be and he is hereby authoriſed to pay off and diſcharge the principal and intereſt due on all certificates heretofore iſſued by the State of Maryland, other than thoſe diſtinguiſhed as fraudulent ones, provided the ſame are brought into the treaſury for payment on or before the firſt day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven.

2d. RESOLVED, That all holders of certificates heretofore iſſued and funded by the State of Maryland, bring the ſame to the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore for payment of principal and intereſt, on or before the firſt day of July next, and that no intereſt on any certificates heretofore iſſued, which ſhall accrue after the ſaid firſt day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, ſhall be paid thereafter, nor the principal ſum until after the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly.

3d. RESOLVED, That ſuch part of the five months pay, due to the officers and ſoldiers of the Maryland line, and due for ſervices on board the barges, as ſhall not be demanded of the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore on or before the firſt day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, be not paid to any perſon or perſons demanding any part of the ſame until after the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly.

4th. RESOLVED, That the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore be and he is hereby authoriſed to pay off and diſcharge the amount of principal and intereſt of ſuch bills of credit of the emiſſion under the act of June ſeſſion, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, as may be produced and brought into the treaſury on or before the firſt day of July next.

5th. RESOLVED, That if any of the holders of bills of credit emitted in virtue of the act of June ſeſſion, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, do not bring the ſame into the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore for payment, on or before the firſt day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, that all intereſt from that time ceaſe thereon, and the principal not be paid until after the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly.

6th. RESOLVED, That the above reſolutions be publiſhed, for eight weeks ſucceſſively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town and Eaſton papers, and the Maryland Gazette, that the creditors of the ſtate may be notified that funds are prepared for the diſcharge of their claims.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 27, 1796: Read the firſt time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, A. VAN HORN, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 29, 1796: Read the ſecond time and aſſented to.

By order, A. VAN HORN, Clk.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land called PREVENTION ENLARGED, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of aſſembly in ſuch caſes made and provided.

THOMAS G. ADDISON.

February 9, 1797.

In CHANCERY, February 22, 1797.

Joſeph Court, adminiſtrator of Anthony Bacon, vs *Thomas Earle, and others.*

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the ſale of the real eſtate of RICHARD TILGHMAN EARLE, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceaſed, part of which eſtate is ſaid to have been deviſed to THOMAS EARLE, who reſides out of the ſtate; it is, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, at leaſt three times ſucceſſively before the end of March next, to the intent that the ſaid Thomas Earle may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in perſon, or by a ſolicitor, on or before the firſt Tueſday in November next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

THERE is at the ſubſcriber's plantation, near South river ferry, a roan MARE, about twelve and an half hands high, and about five or ſix years old, without any perceptible brand. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES STEUART.

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